

формирования образа профессионального учителя: использованы фрагменты профессиональных текстов, обширная профессиональная лексика, прецедентные ситуации и прецедентные имена. При помощи всех этих средств перед зрителями предстал типичный китайский учитель. Его можно охарактеризовать следующим образом: высоко авторитетный, слово которого закон, в обязанности которого входит обучение учеников, но в то же время и воспитание, учитель всеми способами старается повлиять на учеников, изменить их отношение к себе и окружающим, всячески воздействовать на них, подготовить к будущей жизни. Китайский учитель нечасто хвалит учеников, так как должен поддерживать строгое отношение, дистанцию и свой авторитет, хотя оценочность все равно присутствует всегда. В профессиональной жизни учителя сталкиваются с некоторыми этическими вопросами, например, взаимоотношение с учениками противоположного пола или правильная оценка действий и знаний учеников.

Литература:

1. 八节课 («Восемь уроков», х/ф, реж. Чжан Цин, Китай, 2005 г.)

УДК 81+81.115

ББК 81.432.1+81.411.2+81.053

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ МОДАЛЬНОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

MODALITY EXPRESSIONS IN THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Х.Б. Нурғалина

Сибайский филиал Башкирского государственного университета, Сибай

Аннотация: Статья посвящена определению различий и общих особенностей способа выражения модальности в английском, русском языках. Предпринимается попытка анализировать лексические средства выражения модальности. Автор приходит к выводу, что модальность в основном выражается с помощью модальных глаголов и слов, которые широко используются в английском языке.

Ключевые слова: модальность, команда, приказ, предположение, запрет.

Abstract: The paper is devoted to defining the differences and common features in the way of expressing modality in the English, Russian languages. There is an attempt to analyze the lexical means of expressing modality. The

author comes to the conclusion that modality is mainly expressed with the help of modal verbs and words and that they are widely used in the English language.

Keywords: modality, command, order, supposition, prohibition.

The linguistic science of the last decades is characterized by a pronounced interest of the scientists in the investigations of the mechanisms of language functioning in speech. Interest in this phenomenon is reflected in numerous researches reflecting its essence, varieties of modal semantics, and structures of modal means.

Modality is a type of behavior, expression or way of life that belongs to a particular person or group of people. A modal form is a provision of syntax that indicates the predication of an action, attitude, condition, or state other than that of a simple declaration of fact. The modality of a grammatical form is the quality or state in question. These include the assertion or denial of any degree or manner of affect, belief, certainty, desire, obligation, possibility, or probability on the part of the speaker [2: 76].

Modality is the linguistic universal which is one of the main categories of the natural languages, and it includes all the substances of speech in the language of the European system. The category of modality expresses the attitude of the speaker to reality or environment which is developing in the process of his perception of the phenomena of the objective, real world. Human thinking, relation to realities finds its reflection in language. F.A. Agaeva considers that “language is a direct validity of thoughts” [1: 8].

Thus, modality is one of the most significant categories in linguistics; it is an all-embracing category “absorbing” such categories as the communicative purpose of the utterance, assertion/negation, and the expression of emotional and expressive stylistic means.

There are two main types of modality: objective and subjective. The first type of relations expresses the parity of the sentence content with reality from the point of view of the speaker; the second type denotes the attitude of the speaker to the statement content. Objective modality is treated by linguists as an obligatory attribute of any statement, inseparable from the sentence, as a predicative unit. The main means of realizing such modality is the category of mood and syntactic particles, in some cases — grammatically important order of disposition of the main parts of a sentence. From logic positions subjective modality specifies a degree of reliability of the idea reflecting the given situation, and includes problematic, simple and categorical reliability. Subjective modality is expressed by special lexical-grammatical classes of words, word combinations, the sentences

functioning as parenthetical units; special modal particles; interjections; special intonational means; word order; special stylistic devices (inversion, ellipse, and so on).

Modality is one of the properties of the text. Literary-fictional text represents a combination of relations, a complex of possible reactions of the reader and the text. Literature is a fiction, and this is its first definition. The author's creative fantasy is not opposed to reality but is a peculiar form of life reflection, its cognition and generalization characteristic for art [3: 127]. The comparative investigation of fiction texts is an important trend of linguistic investigations relying upon the traditions of contrastive grammar and comparative stylistics, hermeneutics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and cognitology.

In the English, Russian languages there is a rich variety of modal words expressing requests, commands, orders, supposition, prohibition etc. Supposition implying uncertainty may be expressed in English by such modal words as:

- *maybe*: *Maybe* you're right, and maybe when you're older you won't be so sure;

- *perhaps*: *Perhaps*, he reasoned, life in Bordeaux would not be so bad;

- *probably*: I think *probably* it was quite an attractive place.

In Russian the following modal words render this meaning best of all:

- *вероятно*: Дуняша шла за ним, *вероятно*, для того, чтобы доложить о его приезде;

- *может*: Я... знаешь, я думаю о том, что вернусь в Москву и... *Может*, это глупо, но я знаю, что мне есть куда вернуться. А тебе?;

- *возможно*: И они были бы вместе и, *возможно*, были бы счастливы.

The meaning of supposition implying strong probability, certainty or definiteness is expressed by the following modal words in English:

- *evidently*: He was *evidently* afraid to speak the last words;

- *surely*: *Surely* it cannot be a storm, with the moon like that, and the stars so clear above.

In Russian the following modal words render this meaning:

- *похоже*: Я даже не помню, почему она началась. Но, *похоже*, что жена сказала Диме что-то не совсем приятное;

- *должно быть*: Но зной уже адский, он густ и неподвижен, как перед той страшной грозой, которой, *должно быть*, начался потто.

The English language is rich in a great variety of modal verbs which express different modal meanings: *ability/inability*, *possibility/impossibility*, *uncertainty*, *improbability*, *supposition*, *obligation*, *necessity*, *irritation*, *wish*, *refusal*,

resistance, desirability etc. The modal verbs fulfill a very important function in the language: on the one hand, they help the speaker express his personal attitude to this or that thing or object, on the other hand, used together with notional verbs, they keep the statement maximally close to reality referring it to the past, present or future.

Modal verbs are the specific feature of the English language. Some verbal phrases or the combinations of auxiliary verbs with notional ones, and mostly modal-attitudinal words can be used to express modality. For example, prohibition in English is mainly rendered by means of modals with the negative particle «*not*» (*cannot, must not, may not* etc.): You *cannot* come at any time you like; They *mustn't* go there; She *may not* use my pillow.

In Russian prohibition is basically expressed by the auxiliary verb with modal meaning «*нельзя*»: Разговор шел о живописи, и Мари доказывала, что в декадентской живописи есть un je ne sais quoi, которое *нельзя* отрицать.

Permission is rendered in English with the affirmative form of the same modals mentioned above – «*can*» and «*may*»: You *can* come up to the kitten closer; He *may* play the piano as often as he likes. In Russian the auxiliary verb «*можно*» expresses this meaning: Тебе только *можно* рассказать этот секрет.

As for the common features in expressing modality in English, Russian, we should note that in two languages there have been discovered modal words. They express identical modal meanings in there two languages. Particles are common for Russian. In the English language there are also particles but they are neutral, i.e. they don't have modal meaning [4: 327].

Besides, in Russian there are no pure modal verbs. Modality can be expressed with the help of auxiliary verbs bearing some modal meaning. The character of such words is ambiguous, unclear. There are different opinions concerning these language means. Modal verbs are widely used in the English language.

Modality is mainly expressed with the help of modal verbs and words. We can see that the role of these language units in fiction texts is expressing the attitude of the author to the world in general through the words and actions of his heroes. Generally, these devices help the authors to make the personage's speech sound more emphatic, vivid in order to show the character's emotions or intentions and to impress the reader, to make him forget that he is reading a fiction book and to let him clearly imagine that he is the part of the story.

Литература:

1. Агаева Ф.А. Модальность как лингвистическая категория / Ф.А. Агаева. – Ашхабад, 1990. – 184 с.
2. Латыпова Р.М. Важный источник по лексике башкирского языка / Р.М. Латыпова. – Уфа, 2013. – С. 75-77.
3. Нургалина, Х. Б. Стилистическая соотнесенность фразеологических единиц / Х.Б. Нургалина // Приволжский научный вестник. – 2014. – №2. – С. 127-128.
4. Bybee J. Modality in grammar and discourse /J. Bybee . – Amsterdam, 1995. – 640 p.

УДК 81`37

ББК 81.025.7+80.74+66

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ЖАРГОН КАК СРЕДСТВО ЭКСПРЕССИВНОСТИ В ТЕКСТАХ СМИ

POLITICAL JARGON AS MEANS OF EXPRESSIVENES IN MEDIA TEXTS

О.В.Обвинцева

Уральский федеральный университет, Екатеринбург

Аннотация: В статье разграничиваются понятия политический сленг и политический жаргон, уточняется понятие экспрессивности как лингвистического термина. Выявляются факторы, обуславливающие использование политического жаргона в текстах СМИ и описываются словообразовательные средства, создающие экспрессивность политических жаргонизмов английского языка.

Ключевые слова: политический жаргон, политический сленг, экспрессивность, текст СМИ, словообразование.

Abstract: The article differentiates the notions of political slang and political jargon, clarifies the linguistic term “expressiveness”. It also reveals the factors which determine the usage of political jargon in mass media texts and describes the word-building means creating the expressiveness of English political jargonisms.

Key words: political slang, political jargon, expressiveness, media text, word-building.

Понятия «политический сленг» и «политический жаргон» часто используются журналистами при использовании необычного, привлекающего внимание слова или выражения в политическом контексте.